

CHIROPRACTIC HISTORY



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ASSOCIATION for the HISTORY of CHIROPRACTIC



**JUST HOW CONTROVERSIAL WAS
DR. STOREY'S "APPARATUS"?**

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Thomas Henry Storey, D.O., D.C. 1843 to 1923

BRIAN A. SMITH, D.C.*

Who was Thomas Henry Storey? Dedicated healer or charlatan? A danger to his patients or hero to the profession? He graduated from the Palmer School and Infirmary of Chiropractic in 1901. One of the largest chiropractic colleges, the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, would be founded by one of his patients in 1910 and incorporated in 1911. He led the founder of chiropractic on his first expedition to Los Angeles.

Thomas' seventy-nine year life span took him from Canada through the north central United States to the West Coast from Washington to California and south into Mexico. He was, at various times, a taxidermist, a farmer and, in later years, a rancher. He studied and practiced many types of healing and even operated a chiropractic school for a time. He invented the most ubiquitous of all chiropractic equipment, the bifid table. Whether he desired it or not, Thomas was often thrust into the spotlight, usually under less than admirable circumstances. Even in death, the remnants of his life remained a complicated morass that took sixteen years to resolve in the courts.

It is hoped this article will shine some light on a colorful chiropractic pioneer who has been shrouded in a veil of mystery.

THE EARLY YEARS

Spurred by the availability of inexpensive land, there was a wave of Scottish emigration to Canada in the first half of the nineteenth century. Immigration records reveal the Storey family name in the province of Ontario beginning in 1825. Descended from parents of Scottish origins, Thomas Henry Storey was born in Peterborough, Peterborough County, Ontario, Canada, on 14 August 1843. His father's name is lost to us at this time, but his mother was M. Edmison. Around 1863, Thomas married Sarah Ann Williams (born 23 November 1844). He claims to have attended McGill University Medical School in Montreal for a time in the 1870s, but the registrar's office disputes this contention. He had eight children while living in Canada: Ida (1864); Charles H. (1867); Emma (1868); Lillian (1871); Nelly (1873); Thomas, Jr. (1875); Mabel (1876); and Frank (1877). The family headed to the Dakota Territory in November 1880, entering at the Pembina Immigration Center. Many Canadians did so to obtain inexpensive farmland. Farming was difficult in the rocky soil of Ontario so the promise of free -- or nearly free -- land in the fertile Red River Valley in the Dakota Territory prompted many to


move. They would have traveled to Winnipeg by train, then to the town of Pembina by boat with the remainder of the trip down river on "Red River carts." Thomas's immediate application for citizenship suggests that he knew he would not be returning to Canada. A possible relative by the name of John Storey traveled with him and applied for citizenship at the same time and place as Thomas (1).

On 15 November 1880, Thomas filed an application with the land office at Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, for 178.86 acres of farmland for which he paid \$1.25 per acre under the Pre-emption Act of 1841. A "Notice of Final Proof" appeared in the *Pembina Pioneer* from 29 October 1881 to 26 November 1881 to establish his claim to the land. The lot was located near the small town of Bowesmont in Lincoln Township, south of Pembina on the border with Minnesota. He built a home, thirteen by eighteen feet, plus four other buildings on the land where he and his family moved on 17 April 1881. After returning to Canada for May, June and July of 1881 to settle his affairs, he began cultivating twenty-three acres of the land and raised "about 3 acres" of crops in the first year. Both the Pre-emption Act and the Homestead Act allowed any person, alien or citizen, to receive title to 160 acres of land provided he lived on it and improved it over a five-year period. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, Thomas had to pay an additional \$23.58 for

United States of America,
Territory of DAKOTA,
COUNTY OF PEMBINA.

Thomas H. Storey personally appeared
before the subscriber, the Clerk of the District Court of Pembina County, Dakota Territory, being a Court of
Record, and made oath that he was born in Canada on or about
the year eighteen hundred and 43 that he emigrated to the United States, and landed
at the port of Pembina on or about the month of Dec in
the year eighteen hundred and 80 that it is bona fide his intention to become a Citizen
of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State
or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria Queen of Great Britain & Ireland
whereof he is a subject, and that he will support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Thos H Storey
Subscribed and sworn to this 15th day of November A. D. 1880
H. R. Vaughan Clerk,
Robert Young Deputy.



Declaration of Intention of T.H.
Storey 15 November 1880.

acreage in excess of 160 acres. He received the patent to this land on 2 September 1882 (2).

Thomas and Sarah had a daughter (Lulu) in 1883. The 1885 Dakota Territory census lists Thomas as a forty-one year old farmer, with his wife Sarah A., forty years old; and children Ida, twenty-two; Charles H. (also a farmer), nineteen; Lillian, fourteen; Nelly, twelve; Thomas, ten; Mabel, nine; Frank, eight; and Lulu, two. Gertrude, their last child, was born in 1887 (3).

In 1886, Thomas began his affiliation with Masonry by joining the Pembina (Dakota Territory) Lodge No. 10, which later became the Pembina (North Dakota) Lodge No. 2. Within Masonry, there are three Blue Lodge Masonic Degrees: Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason. Thomas achieved the third degree in 1887 and transferred his membership to the Shiloh Masonic Lodge No. 1 in Fargo, North Dakota, where he remained a member until 1891. Masonic records list his occupation as a taxidermist (4).

The Fargo City Directory of 1887-88 lists Thomas as a boarder at the Central Hotel and in business as a taxidermist at "Storey & Williams - Practical Taxidermists," 321 Broadway. In the 1891 Moorhead, North Dakota, city directory a Thomas Storey is listed as a telegraph operator for the Great Northern Railroad living at the

Grand Pacific Hotel, but this is most likely a different person (5).

Just when Thomas commenced his health care profession is not known. If Thomas had any trouble with the medical authorities while in Pembina County, it has not been discovered as the criminal courts records have not been maintained. He may have started being a taxidermist in 1882 as the 1952 advertising of Storey Taxidermy in Duluth, Minnesota, carries the line "Since 1882 (6)."

While Thomas moved to Fargo, his family may have remained on the land near Bowesmont. When the family left the state, Charles and Emma stayed in Pembina County. The family moved to Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota, in 1890. It is unknown why he chose Duluth, but it might have been due to the ease of moving there via the Duluth, Dakota & Manitoba Railway, which headed east from Pembina County to Duluth. He first appears in the 1890-91 city directory as a taxidermist at 28 East Superior. His children Frank, Ida, Lillian and Thomas J. are listed with him. The following year the family had moved to 1031 East Ninth while the business remained on East Superior. In the 1892-93 directory, the family had moved to 519 East Sixth. William H. Williams joined Thomas in his business for two years, reflected in the following year's directory as "Storey & Williams, taxider-



Bowesmont, ND
-- Main Street
1899.

mists." It is not known if this was the same Mr. Williams Thomas was in business with in Fargo. In 1894 the family moved down the street to 527 East Sixth. Between 1895 and 1897 Thomas remained a taxidermist, without his business partner, working with his son Thomas J. (7).

By 1897 Thomas had assumed a new occupation, that of physician, practicing at 18 Third Avenue, West. His son Thomas took over operation of the taxidermy shop. Just what prompted this change is not known. He claimed to have graduated from McGill University's Medical College, which appears to have been fabricated, as mentioned earlier. He does mention a degree in "electricity" from Edison College, which may have been the impetus for the assumption of the title "physician." Some sources state he practiced as a vitapathic physician. While not designated as such in the 1898-99 directory, he did assume that title by 1901 as found in the Duluth city directories for 1901-02 and 1902-03 (8).

Vitapathic medicine was founded by John Bunyan Campbell. He established his school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and taught his students how to introduce into an ailing body the therapeutic agent of "vita," which would restore them to health. Akin to magnetic healing, vitapathy also encompassed the use of many folk-medicine approaches. Campbell believed the healing power came in at the crown of the head and, as hair was a non-conductor, the patient must part his or her hair in the middle. His students were forbidden to divulge the contents of his books or to show his books to anyone (9).

BACK IN DULUTH ...

"Dr." Storey quickly came to the notice of the medical authorities for, on 22 April 1899, two complaints were filed with the St. Louis County District Court against Thomas. He was charged with practicing medicine without a license and practicing medicine without filing with the clerk of the district court. The court papers state that he treated one Carrie Premo for typhoid fever on 13 April 1899. The treatment he used was "vapor bath, electricity applied to the hands, feet and body," and "electrical charged water" in exchange for a fee of two dollars. The complaint alleges that Dr. Storey "commenced the practice of medicine in Minnesota subsequent to the year 1887." Testifying before the Grand Jury on 5 May 1899 were John B. Brinhall, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners; Dr. A.J. Baden; Mrs. H.G. Matthews; Lewis Premo and W.A. Kennedy, Deputy of the District Court. The trial was set for 12 May. The State called six witnesses -- W.R. McCoy, J.T. Titcomb, D.S. Forgy, Mrs. H.G. Mathews, Dr. A.J. Baden and Lewis Premo. The defense called just one, Mrs. Ed Glass. Thomas's attorney, S.D. Allen, Esquire, filed a motion on 12 May to dismiss the action on the grounds that the facts of the case did not constitute any offense. Thomas was exonerated when the court ordered the motion be granted; the case was dismissed. *The (Duluth) Herald* reported that Dr. Thomas H. Storey, vitapathic physician, was charged with administering vapor baths and electrical treatment for typhoid fever (10).



*PSC Class Group (1901):
B.J. Palmer; S.M. Langworthy; O.B.
Jones; E.E. Sutton; T.H. Storey; O.G.
Smith; D.D. Palmer (names not in
order).*

This case may have given Thomas the desire to obtain some form of legal recognition for it was shortly after this time he obtained an osteopathic degree. On 15 December 1900 he received the degree of "Diplomate or Doctor of Osteopathy" from the National College of Osteopathy in Chicago, Illinois. This school was apparently a "diploma mill" as communication from several sources reveals little or no information about this institution. The signators to Thomas's osteopathic diploma, Alfred M. Turner, D.O. and E.A. Russ, D.O., were not graduates of A.T. Still's American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri. Warren K. Kloforn, Special Collections librarian at the A.T. Still Memorial Library at the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, offered his opinion that "...if there was, indeed, such a school, it was probably one of the many diploma mills that proliferated in the wake of the rise of osteopathy. For many years, osteopathic schools, like medical schools, had to contend with persons who assumed professional titles, practiced, and taught without the requisite training or qualifications." The Still National Osteopathic Museum in Kirksville has a large ledger-type book in its collection which contains mostly blank diplomas from the National College of Osteopathy. Correspondence from Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine and the American Osteopathic Association shed no light on this school. Whether this school was affiliated with the National School of Osteopathy and Infirmary Association located in Baxter Springs, Kansas, from 1895 to 1897 and in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1897 to 1900 is not known.

That school was closed after failing to extend its course of study to twenty months and being rejected for admission to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in 1899 and 1900. In all probability the Chicago school tried to use name recognition to its advantage to attract students but had no affiliation with the Missouri school. To further support the supposition that the National College of Osteopathy was a diploma mill is the fact that it does not appear in the 1901 Chicago city directory (11).

Continuing to live at 527 East Sixth, Thomas practiced as a physician at 18 1/2 Third Avenue, West in subsequent years. Thomas was very active in both the Masons and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, better known as the Shriners. Within the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry there were several steps or degrees to attaining higher levels of spiritual understanding that supplement the three Blue Lodge Masonic Degrees. The highest degree was the thirty-third. It is known that Thomas achieved the thirty-second degree, then a "Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret," now a "Master of the Royal Secret." Thomas's association with Freemasonry would prove to be extremely beneficial to him, as will be elucidated (12).

THE CHIROPRACTIC "STOREY" BEGINS

Not content with an osteopathic degree, Thomas entered the Palmer School and Infirmary of Chiropractic in 1901, having paid his tuition on 25 March 1901 (13). Just how Thomas knew of chiropractic is unknown. During this time period, the course of instruction at the

P.S.C. may have only lasted a few weeks (14). There were just three graduates in 1901; Solon M. Langworthy and E.E. Sutton were the other two (15). Thomas probably received a diploma stating he was "competent to **Teach and Practice**" chiropractic as E.E. Sutton did (16). Sutton's diploma names the institution as the "Chiropractic School & Cure." Whether Thomas actually completed the entire course of study is questionable. D.D. Palmer states that Thomas "is a graduate of *The P.S.C.*" In *The Science of Chiropractic*, D.D. refers to a Palmer "graduate," most likely Thomas, in Minnesota that uses a mallet and stick to adjust. However, in a letter dated 19 November 1923, B.J. Palmer maintains that his father stated Thomas attended the Palmer school for only three or four days (17). We can consider Thomas to be one of the "fifteen disciples" who graduated prior to B.J. The Palmer Archives does not have in its collection information that states who received a diploma at this early date so it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that Thomas did not complete the chiropractic course.

D.D. further discusses Thomas in an allegory, as follows:

The discoverer of Chiropractic gave me the name of Spine Set. He said that the Minnesota Chiros used these sticks to set spines. I heard him tell how and why they came to be used. Up to the year of 1901 *The P.S.C.* had learned to adjust only the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae. At this date, Dr. T.H. Storey, was a student. He was desirous of being able to move the cervical vertebrae, for which he devised the mallet and wedge; these were the names used by him. He taught D.W. Riesland the stick method. The Minnesota Chiros thus got to using the mallet and chisel to set the spine of the whole vertebral column (18).

D.D. Palmer was not an enthusiastic supporter of the "mallet and chisel," stating this technique is "palmed off as Chiropractic by many" and "a mallet and stick to drive vertebrae into place ... is not Chiropractic" and "using ... a mallet and stick to drive the projecting vertebrae in line ... is not hand adjusting, is not Chiropractic (19)."

Upon graduation, Thomas continued to practice in Duluth, though not as a chiropractor according to the city directories. He maintained he was a vitapathic physician. That he did utilize chiropractic techniques is indicated by the invention of the bifid table in 1901 or 1902. D.D. Palmer credits Thomas with this invention in one



Thomas H. Storey, D.C. Class Group (PSC) 1901.



Spine-set.

instance, then states it "should be credited to Dan Riesland or T.H. Storey," in another (20). It is surmised that *Dan Riesland* is one and the same as *D.W. Reisland* that Thomas taught "the stick method" to, thus locating the invention of the bifid table in Duluth, Minnesota, prior to 15 May 1902. It appears that Thomas used several different approaches in his vitapathic practice. He treated his patients with electricity, vapor baths, and what later became known as "the mallet cure." Thomas appears to have immediately begun teaching chiropractic, or at least what he considered to be chiropractic, to Dan Riesland. Dr. Reisland, with Solon Langworthy, D.C. would go on to found the National Association of Chiropractic Doctors, which later became the first American Chiropractic Association and introduced the 1905 Minnesota bill that D.D. helped to defeat (21).

"THE OTHER FELLOW"

Nineteen hundred and two was a pivotal year in Thomas' life. The following has been reconstructed from a newspaper article and D.D. Palmer's writings (22). Thomas's daughter Ida lived with her husband William and son Lewis at 1115 East Second Street in 1900 (23). Still "in the East End" in March 1902, Ida had a baby who lived only one week. "Although Dr. Storey was grieved over the death of his grandchild, he never appeared to be so deeply affected as to give a suspicion that his mental balance was in the least endangered." On Thursday, 15 May, Thomas spoke with his friend Charles Kugler and borrowed a suitcase from him, stating that he expected to be called away soon. He then went to the American Exchange Bank where he withdrew his entire cash balance, over eleven hundred dollars. That evening he was visited by his son Thomas who noticed nothing amiss. After that, Dr. Storey wrote a brief note to his wife: "Dear Sarah: - I have been called away suddenly. Get along best you can until I return. Thomas." He left his keys next to the note in his office. The following morning, Sarah went to the office to see what had become of Thomas. It was not unusual for him to be called away, so she was not concerned. Friday was "ladies day" when female patients were treated and Sarah assisted Thomas on these days. When Thomas failed to show up, she grew alarmed and sent for her son Thomas. Not knowing what had become of Dr. Storey, they inquired among intimate friends with no results. This apparently included writing to D.D. Palmer as it was possible that Thomas may have gone to Davenport. On 24 or 25 May a letter was received that explained some of what had happened. On the night of the fifteenth, Thomas had bought a train ticket to Seattle, Washington. The following day, he was found to be "acting strangely" on the

train and was unable to explain himself. He was identified by personal papers he was carrying. He was talking to himself about Ida and Ida's baby and how he was trying to protect the baby. He also spoke of a "Dr. Murray," presumably D.D. Murray, M.D. of Duluth (24). In a letter, W. H. Watson said that Thomas was under the care of "brother Masons" and that he was being attended to by a doctor while staying in a hotel (*Duluth News Tribune*) or hospital (Palmer). The unidentified doctor had diagnosed "brain fever." Brain fever, probably some form of subacute meningitis, could account for some of Thomas's actions, but the diagnosis is a tenuous one at best. Mr. Watson's letter, dated 19 May, was written on the stationery of the Hotel Ranier Grand in Seattle. The manager of that hotel was contacted and replied that he had no knowledge of Dr. Storey and that Mr. Watson had left the hotel on 20 May. The Duluth and Seattle police were brought in to help investigate but were not able to provide any new information. Dr. Storey could not be located at any other Seattle hotel or hospital.

Back in Duluth, Thomas's office was broken into on three occasions just after his disappearance. The second entry was by forcing the front door open with a pry bar, but nothing seemed to have been disturbed. The third time, a key was used, possibly obtained during the second break in. Thomas's desk was forced open and ransacked, but the family could offer no explanation. It was possible that Thomas was about to be prosecuted again for practicing medicine without a license and he had decided to flee. However, the lack of any supportive evidence diminishes this theory.

Leaving Seattle, probably in late May or early June, Thomas headed south. He wrote a short note to D.D. Palmer from San Francisco the first week of June, stating that he was going to Los Angeles and asking for some chiropractic literature. Thomas apparently maintained regular contact with D.D. from the West Coast, and "he was likely to be heard from, any place between Spokane, Washington, and San Diego, California." Growing more and more concerned about his former student, D.D. decided to head West to find him. Leaving Davenport about 14 June, he and his wife Villa arrived in Pasadena, California, on 28 June, where he opened an office on Marengo Avenue. After scouting the Los Angeles area for a little more than two weeks, on 15 July Villa recognized Thomas when he boarded a streetcar on which the Palmers were. According to D.D. "his face was bloated; an eye blackened from a bruise; his clothing was soiled and unkept." Thomas could not recall most of what had transpired but he knew he needed to get an adjustment to help restore him to health. Thomas was recognized by a nurse in Los Angeles who told him that he had been hos-

pitalized for three weeks and had been heavily medicated. When shown a photograph of his class at Palmer, Thomas could not recognize any of his classmates. He told to D.D. about his being told what to do by "the other fellow," including to jump off a boat and drown himself. Thomas had hired a boy to help take care of him as he knew he was mentally unbalanced. D.D. immediately wired the Storey family in Duluth: "I got him, a little off." Thomas's last memory of Duluth was talking to his son Thomas on the evening of 15 May. He next recalled walking around San Francisco with no idea just how he had come to that place. He was seemingly controlled by two different aspects of his own personality, as if there had been a fracture. "The other fellow" caused Thomas to travel and spend money, while, when himself, he knew he needed help and would write to family and friends.

After Thomas arrived at Palmer's office in Pasadena, D.D. took him into the adjusting room "and by one Chiropractic move adjusted the displaced cervical that had been pressing on the nerves that went to the right side of his head .." Thomas was immediately restored to his former intellect. D.D. apparently adjusted the fourth cervical vertebra. After dining with the Palmers, Thomas found that he had four hundred sixty dollars left. The Palmers were unsuccessful in trying to persuade Thomas to spend the night because Thomas's young helper was afraid of the bones he had seen in the office. Thomas did return the following day, probably continuing their discussion of the night before and for perhaps another treatment. It was two weeks before Thomas returned to D.D.'s office again. Thomas longed for his family, but dreaded returning to Duluth. According to D.D., Thomas had a great fear of becoming insane again and felt the need to be near a competent chiropractor -- and who was more competent than the Founder?

Dr. Storey was handled for two months by two different intelligences; the Educated never being fully conscious. When the Innate had full control, the Educated was not active. The moving of the Doctor from place to place, buying the tickets, doing the business that is usually done by the Educated, was done by the Innate.

Was Thomas the first chiropractic doctor in California? We will probably never know for sure, but it appears that 1902 was the first time any appeared in the state, according to Dr. A.A. Erz (a.k.a. Dr. Pacificus) (25). D.D.'s continued practice in Pasadena was met with charges of practicing medicine without a license and



A.A. Erz, D.C. (aka Dr. Pacificus).

has been well documented elsewhere (26).

Thomas severed his ties with Duluth and had his family dispose of his property there. He is found one last time in the 1903-04 Duluth city directory as "moved to Los Angeles, Cal." Once done, most of his family moved to Los Angeles. Thomas immediately resumed his practice in Los Angeles.

LICENSURE

The earliest licensure laws of California have been discussed in other articles. In 1901, the Medical Practice Act established one medical licensing board consisting of nine members: five from the Medical Society of the State of California; two from the California State Homeopathic Medical Society; and two from the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California. Entitled the Board of Medical Examiners (BME), the board held almost complete power over the health professions. The exception to the absolute power was the 1901 Osteopathic Practice Act in which the Osteopathic Association of the State of California appointed a five member State Board of Osteopathic Examiners (BOE) charged with examining,

regulating and licensing osteopaths. The BOE, appointed by the Osteopathic Association of the State of California, could issue a "certificate of qualification" to all applicants having a diploma from a "legally authorized college of osteopathy" or to those who passed examination in "anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and practice of osteopathy, and other such branches as the board shall deem advisable." In 1906, the Osteopathic Practice Act was found to be unconstitutional by the Los Angeles County Superior Court as it did not specify the qualifications an osteopathic college must possess in order to be recognized by their board. Though Thomas had an osteopathic diploma and could probably qualify for licensure under the licensing requirements of the Osteopathic Practice Act, he apparently did not exercise this option (28).

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS IN LOS ANGELES

Storey started practicing almost immediately. He is in the 1903 Los Angeles city directory as an "Osteopathist" at 68-69 Bryson Building (29). Thomas must have supplied this information to the directory company in 1902. He apparently continued to use electricity and "the mallet cure" in treatment. He also utilized a technique known as "the hanging cure." This technique was popular at the turn of the century in orthopedic cir-

cles and involved using a harness to suspend the patient from the ceiling or a tripod. D.D. Palmer mentions it and relates that "Thomas H. Story [sic], D.C., of Los Angeles, Cal., has been using that form of treatment for eight years (30)." This author has not been able to document that Storey ever used any chiropractic techniques despite the pronouncements about chiropractic found on the business card that he used during 1904 and 1905. In 1903, Thomas had bought a house at 1503 Reid (now 1503 South Menlo Avenue) and had himself listed in the "Physician and Surgeons" section of that year's city directory, practicing at 210 Franklin (31). He maintained contact with D.D. Palmer, who, by this time, had located his practice and taught in Santa Barbara, California (32).

Los Angeles Cal. Nov. 18th 1903

Dr. D.D. Palmer

Dear Friend, your letter read. I am very sorry to hear that you are going away from California, I thought you were never going to leave this beautiful climate.

I am fitting up my new home. Have painters & carpenters working in the house and we are in such a hurry to get it done that they work on Sunday, therefore it will be impossible for us to visit you, but as you will be breaking up, why can't you come and see our new home where I hope to end my days,

My Student will not be quite ready by the time [you] think of moving, I think it will be a good move for business, but I hate to see you leave. I will feel quite lonesome, so I hope something may turn up to prevent you from going, with kindest regards to all.

I am yours truly

Thos H. Storey

over

Langworthy, the man that Dr. Gross and I were treating was getting well fast - could sit up alone and said he felt as well as ever if his legs would only carry him. His old family Physician called to see him and had a private chat with the man who gave him a hot drink. He was laughing and chatting with his wife when all at once he had cramps in his

DR. THOS. H. STOREY

CHIRO-PRACTIC

(KI-RO-PRAC-TIC)

Lady Attendant and Special Afternoons for Ladies

CONSULTATION FREE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

210 Franklin St.

Call and Investigate **Los Angeles, Cal.**

...Chiro-practic...

(KI-RO-PRAC-TIC)

A Drugless System of Removing the Cause of Dis-ease

All sensations are first, last, and always expressions of Nerves. No matter where the sensation is located, it is the speaking of a nerve. The headache is caused by a nerve or nerves not at ease.

Deafness is produced by interference with the auditory nerve, more or less paralyzing it. Throat affections, Chest affections, diseases of digestion, Intestinal disease, Disease of the Male and Female organs, even corns, are all caused by some interference with the nerves to any and all of these organs. Remove this interference, and all pain and disease will disappear.

Chiro-practic is not Faith Cure, Christian Science, Medicine, Magnetic, Electric, Osteopathy, Hypnotism, massage, nor anything else but Chiro-practic.

WE REMOVE THE CAUSE

Los Angeles Cal Nov 18th 1903.

D.D. Palmer

Dear Friend your letter recd.

I am very sorry to hear that you are going away from California, I thought you were never going to leave this beautiful climate.

I am putting up my new home have

painters & carpenters working in the house and we are in such a hurry to get it done that they work on Sunday, therefore it will be impossible for us to visit you.

But as you will be breaking up, why can't you come and see our new home where I hope to end my days.

My student will not be quite ready by the time think of moving, I think it will be a good move for business, but I hate to see you leave I will feel quite lonesome, so I hope something may turn up to prevent you from going.

With kindest regards to all

I am yours truly

Dr. H. Storey

Largely by the man that Dr. Green and I were treating was getting well fast - could sit up alone and said he felt as well as ever if his legs would only carry him. His old family Physician called to see him and had a private chat with the nurse who gave him a hot drink. He was laughing and chatting with his wife when all at once he had cramps in his bowels which doubled him up and he was dead in ten minutes. There is no doubt in my mind but that he was poisoned, you can imagine why. L. S.

Letter Dated 18 November 1903 from T. Storey to D.D. Palmer.

bowels which doubled him up and he was dead in ten minutes, there is no doubt in my mind but that he was poisoned, you can imagine why.

We can only surmise what Storey meant by his last sentence. Either members of the medical profession were not above committing murder to preserve the hegemony of allopathy, or they would attempt to frame a chiropractic doctor by murdering their patients.

Continuing the same professional listing in the 1905 directory (33), Storey soon found himself in trouble with the local authorities. "For some time attempts have been made to convict Storey of practicing medicine without a license and about three months ago [May 1905] he was arraigned on the charges, but the case was dismissed (34)."

Jacob Richsteiner had fallen off a bridge and was treated for spinal injuries at Receiving Hospital and Los Angeles County Hospital. Still having some difficulty

several weeks after being hospitalized, Jacob was referred to Dr. Storey by the manager of the building in which he lived. Jacob stated that he saw Dr. Storey and was treated by being suspended by the neck in a harness and being repeatedly struck on the neck to force the "broken vertebrae into position" and, as a result, left a "hopeless cripple." Dr. Storey maintained that the patient complained of severe pain and dizziness and that "he reeled and would have fallen to the floor had I not supported him." Dr. Storey then "applied the batteries" in an effort to revive him. Unsuccessful, Dr. Storey had this patient transferred back to his lodgings. The "medical fraternity" promised to review the situation and take action if necessary. For his part, Dr. Storey stated he was a "chiropractic" and declared that he was being persecuted. Two examining medical doctors, Police Surgeon Quint and Dr. Norton, thought that Jacob would die as a result of the paralysis attributed to Dr. Storey's treatment. On Tuesday, 18 July, Dr. James T. Fisher, a representative of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, paid a visit



Los Angeles Daily Times 19 July 1905 page 1 (part 2).

to Dr. Storey's office. Dr. Fisher asked to see Dr. Storey's credentials and for him to describe his treatment, after which "a stormy scene resulted." Dr. Storey demanded Dr. Fisher leave the premises at which time Dr. Fisher countered with the threat of prosecution. Dr. Storey, "the wiry little doctor," demonstrated for a reporter his technique of suspending the patient and using his fists or fingers to manipulate the spine with a system of rubbing and kneading the spine. Richsteiner stated that he was first asked to put his feet in a tub of water after which he felt a "hot shot" all over his body, then he was struck in the back of the neck by Dr. Storey. Dr. Storey denied placing Richsteiner in any harness and stated he had, in fact, manipulated the cervical spine. Dr. Storey dismissed the allegations that he had no college diplomas with the statement that he was a graduate of McGill University and "twelve other medical colleges. These doctors are persecuting me because I make cures that they can't,"

said Dr. Storey. "Let them go ahead. I don't mind. I have been persecuted before. I will beat them (35)."

On 20 July 1905, William Shands filed a complaint charging that Thomas H. Storey "did willfully and unlawfully practice medicine without having a certificate from the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California to do so (36)." A warrant was issued for his arrest and bail was set at \$500. He was released on a bond signed by his son-in-law, William Ardouin, and another prominent figure in the Los Angeles chiropractic history, Dr. Carl Schultz (37).

On 24 July 1905, Storey entered a plea of not guilty under the direction of his attorney Grant R. Bennett. Arraignment on the charges occurred on 20 August 1905. On that date Richsteiner stated that Dr. Storey struck him in the neck after which he "rolled to the floor unconscious." Dr. Storey defended himself by stating that he treated the patient by manipulating the spine twice with the patient experiencing relief. On 28 June, the patient appeared for his appointment; but before he could commence treatment, Richsteiner collapsed and Dr. Storey found him paralyzed from the waist down. Richsteiner was moved to his home where Dr. Storey attended him for three days without much success and suggested that he return to county hospital (38).

The trial by jury commenced on 24 August with Jacob Richsteiner testifying first. "Wasted and worn, barely able to talk," he was brought into the courtroom on a stretcher. He restated his earlier description of his treatment including being placed in a harness and lifted and receiving electricity by placing one foot in a tub of water with a copper plate in it. The prosecution then called Dr. Ross Moore, "a specialist in nervous diseases," who had treated Richsteiner at California Hospital immediately following his fall. Dr. Moore testified that this patient was suffering from "nervous shock." Dr. J.T. Fisher, professor of nervous diseases and mental diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons testified that after the patient's collapse, he was suffering from "lower cervical myelitis" and that Fisher had located the injury "about the eight cervical and first dorsal." Storey's attorney asked Dr. Fisher how many cervical vertebrae there were, to which Dr. Fisher responded, "Eight." The following day Dr. Storey took the stand and testified that he was "licensed to practice medicine in 1877 at Magill [sic] University, Montreal, Canada. I received a diploma to practice medicine issued by the National School of Osteopathy of Chicago." As mentioned earlier, McGill University has stated that Storey did not graduate from its medical school nor does he appear ever to have been a student there. He continued his testimony: "I have attended schools which teach electricity in the diagnosis and

healing of disease. The Edison is one of the schools. From that I received a diploma." Both diplomas were offered into evidence but rejected as being irrelevant. A diploma from the State Board of Examiners of the Naturopathic Physicians of California was introduced and accepted into evidence. He stated that in examining the patient he found a lesion in the sixth and seventh cervical and second lumbar areas. He testified that he used electricity to help detect spinal lesions. As he was getting ready to adjust the vertebra, the patient collapsed. He called the "young lady," presumably his assistant Jean A. Poirier, whom Storey called "a student," for help. They placed Richsteiner under the "suspensory," which was "called Minges," and lifted him into a sitting position. Dr. Storey felt the patient was "in such a nervous condition" that it was not wise to adjust him. After he sent the patient home, he attended him with medicinal powder for sores on "his lower parts" and "used a catheter." He claimed that this was a charity case. Storey also testified that when Dr. Fisher came to his office, Fisher stated, "The American Medical Association has sent me to inform you if you will take the man to a hospital and hire a first class nurse and pay the doctor's fees, we will say nothing about it. If not, we will prosecute you for practicing medicine without a license." Under cross-examination Thomas testified that his treatment consisted of "replacing the vertebra where it belongs" and that he did not do this to this patient because he was not "in a condition to receive treatment after he collapsed." The defense then called Dr. Isaac Saylin, a physician and surgeon, who testified that the patient was suffering from acute diffuse myelitis caused by "an injury due to a hemorrhage in the spinal column. Probably caused when he fell from the bridge." Another defense witness, Dr. G.T. Fisher, also testified that Richsteiner's injuries were due to his fall. In perhaps a surprise move, the defense called Dr. Carl Schultz who testified that he knew what the practice of osteopathy was and that electricity was used in diagnosis and prognosis (39).

The introduction of osteopathic practice becomes relevant when reviewing the court's instructions to the jury. The defense wanted the jury to be informed that if they decided that Dr. Storey was practicing osteopathy, he could be acquitted. However the court sided with the prosecution and gave the instruction that the "preponderance of evidence" must establish that he was practicing osteopathy and this, coupled with the court's refusal to accept the osteopathic diploma and the lack of an osteopathic license, all served to close this avenue of escape. The jury deliberated and at 6:00 P.M. on 25 July returned a guilty verdict.

The *Los Angeles Herald* reported that the defense

attempted to demonstrate that Dr. Storey had practiced osteopathy and that Richsteiner would prosecute Storey "on the charge of malpractice if he lives long enough..." The *Los Angeles Daily Times* was more insightful with "This is really but the beginning of the fracas. The other chiropractic physicians have rallied to Storey's defense and now they will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary, to establish their right to practice medicine irrespective of the State Board of Medical Examiners (40)."

On 26 August 1905, Dr. Thomas Storey was fined five hundred dollars after Grant Bennett's appeal for a new trial had been denied. An appeal to the Los Angeles Superior Court was also unsuccessful. The *Times* was correct in its assertion that the case would proceed as Bennett did, unsuccessfully, appeal to the California State Supreme Court. As predicted by the prosecution, Jacob soon died from the effects of the paralysis (41). The Palmer School's magazine, *The Chiropractor*, was unusually silent about this case. It appears that Thomas paid his fine and continued to practice. Thomas moved his practice to his home when Franklin Avenue was leveled for construction of the new City Hall. He also contemplated ways to legitimate the young profession, and his association with Dr. Carl Schultz must be emphasized as it would impact the chiropractic profession to a great deal.

DR. CARL SCHULTZ, M.D., N.D., D.O., D.C., LL.B

Dr. Schultz had emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1885. He opened the Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium of California, at 556-558-560 South Hope Street in Los Angeles by 1905. The Institute utilized many forms of healing, including chiropractic. The Institute also was an educational facility and gave birth to the Naturopathic College of California within a few years (42).

In 1901 he organized the Association of Naturopathic Physicians of California, which issued licenses to its members. Dr. Schultz, along with W.J. Haney, Mary J. Lightner, John A. Hanniman and P. Olson, filed articles of incorporation for the Association of Naturopaths of California with the California Secretary of State on 8 August 1904. The Association established a Board of Examiners charged with examining all members and issuing diplomas that confer the degree of Doctor of Naturopathy. Dr. Storey became one of the recipients of that degree. According to the wording: "State Board of Examiners of the Naturopathic Physicians of California," it appears Storey received his diploma under the auspices of the early group that existed from 1901 to 1904. Storey apparently was one of the board members. Also, he was

a signator of several of the Association's diplomas from 1904 to 1909 (43).

It is quite possible that Dr. Schultz received his chiropractic training at the hands of Storey, as it has been shown that Storey was teaching in Los Angeles by 1903. Dr. Schultz attempted to obtain some form of legal protection from prosecution by the BME in 1904. In May of that year, Dr. Schultz approached the Los Angeles City Council and attempted to obtain recognition for his Association of Naturopathic Physicians of California. This effort failed (44).

The first attempt to achieve state-wide recognition for chiropractic came in the form of Senate Bill 846, introduced by Senator S.H. Rambo on 21 February 1907 (45).

"An act to insure the better education of practitioners of chiropractic, and to regulate the practice thereof in the State of California and providing penalties for the violation of the same" appears to have been an attempt by the naturopaths to establish the "Association of Chiropractors" as the agency to appoint five members to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The Act allowed the Board to "recognize" chiropractic colleges that taught a course not less than twenty months and included all the subjects that licentiates were to be examined in, to wit: "anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, hydropathy, pathology, diagnosis, symptomatology, physical culture and chiropractic technique." This clearly was an attempt to eliminate from the licensure process the graduates of the Palmer School and other schools of the same caliber, as the Palmer course of study was only nine months in 1908 (46). The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Health and Quarantine which opposed passage. The Senate never acted on the bill.

From "Dr. Pacificus," we find that there was a "privileged clique" who expected to get a license under this bill. "They were playing a game as they thought and no Palmer was going to get into this exclusive mutual admiration club." The alleged leader was from Los Angeles and apparently charged \$250 to obtain a license. A member from the Board of Medical Examiners approached this leader who persuaded him to drop SB-846 in exchange for which he, and all members of his Association, would be granted licenses under the proposed new Medical Practice Act (47). This new MPA included a category for "all other" health practitioners (48). Too late, the naturopaths realized they had been duped when their promised licenses failed to materialize. Without naming the person, "Dr. Pacificus" gave some important identifiers. First, the leader was in Los Angeles; second, he was a prominent naturopath; and

third, he was head of an Association. As Dr. Schultz was the only person to fulfill all three, one can safely assume the person in question was in fact Dr. Schultz.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION

On 1 October 1907, Storey treated Domenick Premus who, unfortunately for both Storey and Premus, died an hour later. Once again, Thomas had used his mallet but this time it seems its use was not limited to the neck. This latest event triggered another investigation, charges, and much negative press. Premus's widow stated, "He was beaten with a mallet. His bones were massaged with instruments of torture and a heavy wooden drill was inserted between the vertebrae of his spine and then pounded with a mallet (49)." The article continues with "The stories told of the methods of treatment pursued by Storey are like the stories told of the tortures of the Spanish inquisition." During the course of treatment, Storey had used electric therapy as well. Premus was apparently suffering from some type of kidney and liver ailment at the time. During one treatment, he fainted and "was only revived after Dr. Storey had given him a strong concoction of whiskey punch." The representatives of the BME were "eagerly searching for him" at this time, though he had not moved since his last encounter with them two years earlier. "Dr. F.S. Barnard, local representative of the State Board of Medical Examiners, stated ... that the school of chiropractice [sic] is not recognized by the California law." and "No man can hold a license in California for that sort of practice ..." An autopsy revealed that Premus had died from a "hemorrhage of the lungs due to tuberculosis."

An investigation by the BME started immediately. They retained Grant R. Bennett, Storey's attorney in the



*Domenick Premus
Los Angeles Daily Times 2
October 1907 page 1 (part
2).*

HEROIC TREATMENT. TAKES "MALLET CURE," DIES WITHIN AN HOUR.

*Widow Says Chiropractic "Doctor,"
Once Arrested in Similar Case, Tor-
tured Her Husband by Driving Drill
in Spine—Coroner Will Investigate.*

YESTERDAY afternoon Dr. Thomas Storey, a chiropractic doctor of No. 1503 Reid street, administered particularly heroic treatment to Domenick Premus, a farmer near San Bernardino. Less than an hour afterward the patient died, suffering intensely, at No. 455 Jackson street.

The widow declares Storey tortured the sick man by inserting

Los Angeles Daily
Times 2 October 1907
page 1 (part 2).

Richsteiner case. Bennett was also familiar with Storey through the C.D. Greenall case and had called Storey as an expert witness in that proceeding (58). Storey retained Philaletha S. Michelson as his counsel. Michelson was still in the process of defending C.D. Greenall, D.C. and trying to overturn the 1907 MPA. The autopsy surgeon determined that, while Premus had died of hemorrhage, "there was no doubt in his mind that the treatment the patient underwent was too severe for a weak man (51)." On 3 October, Grant Bennett filed a complaint against Storey for violating the MPA (52).

This time, Davenport did take notice. *The Chiropractor* reprinted newspaper articles appearing in Portland, Oregon and Oakland, California as well as a reprint from the *Journal of Osteopathy* which included "Davenport Chiros call him a fakir (53)." *The Chiropractor* offered that

The P.S.C. regrets that such has befallen the Dr. as he is a congenial, good man and a P.S.C. graduate. At that time this school had not elucidated a system of how to adjust cervical subluxations. The substitution represents Dr. Storey's best because his inventiveness reverted him

to what is and has been antedeluvian [sic] principles and not developing the new-Chiropractic.

Dr. Storey was and is welcome to return to **The P.S.C.** without any additional cost and take a post-graduate course and learn how to accomplish more in one minute's adjustments (using only the hands) than he will do with all the above paraphernalia [sic] and more that is dangerous to the extreme...

The "Mallet Cure", traction or suspension, etc., is **not** Chiropractic, nor is it taught as such by any reputable school thereof or used by Chiropractors that properly understand Chiropractic.

We will not shoulder side track elements and the train of damaging evidence that inevitably follows but on the reverse are willing to give such execrable work all the publicity it deserves; to defend the unwary and admonish them to leave such men alone. Where the patient is not the one injured the science of Chiropractic is by palming makeshifts

on you or your friends as the real thing. ...If you find stretching machines, suspension devices, mallet and chisels, spine sets, amphia thrills and other similar adjuncts in an office or "school" with a dozen in attendance, leave him alone for he has not the rudiments of Chiropractic in his mind; if he had, such absorptions would not be in his office. ...Do not condemn Chiropractic because Dr. Storey called adjuncts a part of Chiropractic...

A few years ago suit was brought against Dr. Dan Reisland, who is a graduate of this same Dr. Storey, for damages following the "thrusts" given a patient with the hammer and mallet followed by paralysis of the lower limbs. It might be of interest to know that he was abetted in his defense by Drs. Smith and Langworthy that such damaging and loathing, life taking tools was a part of Chiropractic.

The **CHIROPRACTOR'S** readers will agree, we have not hit pseudos half hard enough. The half of their damaging work has not been told. It is hazardous methods we wish to eliminate from our ranks...

We are liberal enough to wish them well so long as they practice CHIROPRACTIC but when perilous discredits are thrust upon its adherents and notoriety given regarding "**Chiropractic Doctor**" and his dangerous instruments of torture (and many are today taught that such is a part of Chiropractic because they possess nothing better to replace or meet P.S.C. competition with,) we feel that it is time that such teachers and pupils were ostracised [sic] by all who have Chiropractic's scientific interests in pursuit (54).

To escape arrest, Storey fled to parts unknown in Mexico where he remained until 6 March 1908 (55). Even the death of his daughter, Ida Ardouin, on 16 November 1907 did not bring him back. "Although his family and friends urged him to return from Mexico, Storey apparently did not like the prospect of facing prosecution for practicing without a license." Michelson stat-

ed, "I have completed arrangements to take the matter to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary." Bail was set at \$500 and the date for the jury trial was set as 13 May 1908 (56). Michelson filed unsuccessful motions to dismiss the charges and a demurrer.

The trial was short. Bennett called Premus's widow as his only witness. During her cross-examination, Michelson established that another doctor, "a Jap," was called in and injected "something above" Premus's heart. Michelson called no witnesses. Her goal was to take the matter to a higher court, as it was with the Greenall case, and have the MPA declared unconstitutional. The judge gave the jury several instructions, which sealed Storey's fate. Without success, Michelson had hoped one of these instructions would be for the jury to designate what healing art Storey practiced, medicine and surgery, chiropractic, osteopathy or any other mode. It returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentencing was set for 15 May.

Michelson pleaded for leniency due to Thomas's advanced age, but Police Judge H.C. Austin would have none of it. He sentenced Storey to "be imprisoned in the City Jail of Los Angeles City for the term of sixty days, and that the said Thomas H. Storey be fined in the sum of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars." An appeal was immediately filed with the Los Angeles County Superior Court. It is not known if Storey actually served any time. *The Osteopathic Physician* of June 1908 reported on the conviction while *The Chiropractor* reiterated that the "mallet and chisel which did the mischief and damage to the cause of Chiropractic universally, is not part of Chiropractic (57)."

The appeal was filed on 26 January 1909. It contained the usual protestations that the MPA was unconstitutional in that the Legislature illegally barred certain healing arts, that the definitions of medicine given by Judge Austin were not correct, that the motion to dismiss was improperly denied, and so on. It also sought to establish that Storey was practicing osteopathy, not chiropractic, though what effect this would have had is unknown:

That it was not the practice of Chiropractic, as understood by that phase of science, we quote from *The Science of Chiropractic*, Vol. 3, p. 51 by B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C. "A chiropractor is one who adjusts, or repairs with his hands." "Chiropractic finds the cause in pinched nerves of the person ailing, and releases that pressure by adjusting some of the fifty-two articulations of the vertebral column. In doing this, there is no

rubbing, slapping, knives, drugs, artificial heat, electricity, magnetism, hypnosis, stretching or mental treatment, in fact, nothing but the adjustment of the displaced vertebrae. This is not done with any surgical appliances, or any apparatus whatsoever, but simply by the use of the hands (58).

The damage to the profession in the Los Angeles area was profound "on account of the notoriety the newspapers gave him," according to a P.S.C. graduate, Dr. F.B.C. Eilersficken who would found the San Diego School of Chiropractic in 1910 (59).

For reasons unknown, the Superior Court agreed with some or all of Michelson's appeal and overturned the judgement. "This was largely due to the efforts of a talented woman lawyer, Miss Philaletha S. Michelson, ... (60)."

With this latest legal problem behind him, Storey moved on. He continued to practice out of his home. Though the listing for chiropractic physicians appeared in the Los Angeles Business Directory as early as 1903, he was usually listed under the Physicians and Surgeons heading (61).

EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISES

Two events occurred almost simultaneously and, in all likelihood, one precipitated the other. Dr. Schultz's naturopathic organization finally achieved a modicum of success in 1909 when the MPA was amended to include endorsement by the BME to those who held a certificate issued by the Association of Naturopaths of California, Incorporated (62). Though not clearly specified in the amendment or the Association's Articles of Incorporation, they were able to regulate which schools received recognition. Thomas had received credentials from this Association's forerunner; he did not attempt to obtain recognition through the BME (63).

At about this same time, Thomas's forays into education changed. He had taught students since 1902 -- Dan Reiland in Duluth, possibly Carl Schultz and C.D. Greenall in Los Angeles. Thomas decided to formalize his school and on 25 September 1909, the California College of Chiropractic was incorporated. The first Board of Directors included Thomas H. Storey, C.D. Greenall, P.S. Michelson, Lulu Storey and (Mrs.) R(oy) L. Purnal (both Storey's daughters) (64). Storey and his daughters held 970 of the 1000 shares available, Greenall held twenty and Philaletha had the remaining ten. The purposes of this school was

- (a) To give tuition and to graduate with the proper diplomas and degrees students completing the regular course in Chiropractic;
- (b) To establish and otherwise acquire, own and conduct colleges;
- (c) To maintain and conduct a clinic and hospital in connection therewith.

Nothing else has been found concerning this school; it does not appear in any Los Angeles City Directory or in any other record this author has found to date. It does not appear in a 1920 list of incorporated Los Angeles area chiropractic schools listed by the BME (65). The extent of the curriculum has been called into question by some (66), but there are several factors against such an assumption. First, Michelson was a strong supporter of the Palmer School and believed a strong, centralized Universal Chiropractor's Association (UCA) with rigid educational standards was necessary for the future of the profession (67). Second, Greenall, though not a Palmer graduate, was a stout supporter of the Palmer School and the UCA (68). Given these facts, it is fair to assume that the planned curriculum was at least nine months long. In August 1908 the standard course at the P.S.C. was twelve months long, two years of six months each (69). Variouslly called the Storey School of Chiropractic (70) and the Thomas Storey School and Cure (71), the California College of Chiropractic was apparently short-lived.

If we assume the Chiropractic College of California had a similar genesis as the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, it was probably open and teaching students prior to incorporation. While the particulars of this college are not known, its impact on the profession, and, by default, the impact of the Board of Directors of this college, are known. C.D. Greenall and Thomas H. Storey would provide the chiropractic education to Charles A. Cale, the founder of what was to become one of the largest chiropractic educational institutions in the world, the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

CHARLES CALE, N.D., D.O., D.C.

Cale "was a semi-invalid for years, but his health was restored by Chiropractic adjustments, and he therefore has an enthusiasm for Chiropractic that knows no bounds (72)."

He was a patient of Storey's and, after his miraculous recovery, he enrolled in "Dr. Storey's Chiropractic School" and paid \$500 tuition, graduating in 1909. He apparently received recognition through the naturopathic organization and obtained endorsement by the BME:



Charles A. Cale, D.C. LACC 1921-22 Announcement. Tenth year.

3735 Adair St., Los Angeles, Cal.
June 1, 1909

Dr. B.J. Palmer, Davenport, Iowa
Dear Dr. Palmer:- I have been fortunate enough to receive a license to practice Chiropractic in California. This came about through my membership in the California Naturopathic Association.

Respectfully,
Charles A. Cale, N.D.(73)

He was so taken with his newfound profession that he immediately set forth to open the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic in 1910. The school was incorporated the following year. Much has been written about the L.A.C.C. but the importance of those who came before has often been overlooked.

THE "QUIET" YEARS

The day after Storey's school was incorporated, Sarah, his wife of forty-six years, died at their home on 26 September 1909 from valvular heart disease. She was buried at the Rosedale Cemetery in Los Angeles near their daughter Ida (74).

The 1910 census lists Storey as a sixty-six year-old physician living with his daughters Lillian (who by this time had been married to James Tunis for eighteen years) and Lulu (75). In 1914, and thereafter, Storey was listed under the heading "Chiropractors" in the Los Angeles City Directories (76). The only exception occurred in 1919 when he was, once again, listed under "Physicians and Surgeons (77)." The *Universal Naturopathic Encyclopedia Directory and Buyers' Guide* of 1918-19 lists Storey as a chiropractor (78). In the 1920 census he was listed as a doctor in private practice living with his daughters Lulu, Mabel, and Gertrude, Gertrude's husband Roy Purnal and their son Thomas Roy Purnal, Mabel's husband Henry N. Engen and a boarder, Aaron Engen, probably Henry's brother (79).

During his years in Los Angeles, Storey acquired several large tracts of land in the area. Besides his house on Reid Street, he owned eighteen acres on Lankershim Ranch in the San Fernando Valley, eighty-three acres on two tracts of the MacLay Ranch ex Mission San Fernando located at mile post eighteen on San Fernando Road, a single lot in the city of Azusa and possibly a second Lankershim tract of twenty acres, called "Lot 45" in some records.

The physical toll on Storey was evident by the early 1920s. He closed his practice and moved from Reid Street to his newly purchased tract of the MacLay Ranch in 1921. His daughter Lulu Curti visited him on 17 May 1923 when he was induced to write his will. In it he left his personal property to Lulu and the remainder to be sold and divided equally between his eight living children. He stated that he had given his three grandchildren one acre of land each previously and therefore they are excluded (80).

Less than three weeks later, on 4 June, his daughter Mabel Engen petitioned the Los Angeles Superior Court to conduct a hearing on Storey's mental capacity. Storey responded on 9 June stating he was in poor physical health, but denied incompetence; his daughter Lulu confirmed these statements. Two days later the Court barred Storey from conducting any business transactions pending a hearing (81).

Storey's health deteriorated rapidly and he passed away on 8 July 1923 of chronic nephritis at his home at 11800 San Fernando Road. A notice appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* stating Masonic services were to be conducted at 2 P.M. on 10 July in the Garret Brothers Chapel at 1237 South Flower Street, Los Angeles. He was interred next to his wife in Rosedale Cemetery (section 6, lot 76, grave 1-NW) (82).

Thomas's house during most of his Los Angeles life, 1503 South Reid, now South Menlo, still stands. It was sold on 16 April 1936 for forty-five hundred dollars to Mary Stanley and James Fitzgibbon. Its value had been assessed as twenty-five thousand dollars in 1924. His eighteen-acre Lankershim Ranch property was parceled out in seventeen lots to his heirs. Daughter Gertrude Purnal received one half of the Lankershim tract, designated "Lot 45," and one thousand dollars plus her one-ninth share. This passed to her son Roy Purnal when she died circa 1937. Lulu lost her claim to the eighty-three acre MacLay Ranch tracts; instead she received one of the tracts, block 261, of forty-two acres, plus all of Thomas's personal furnishings and property including farm animals, machinery and tractors, in exchange for relinquishing any other claims to the estate. The other MacLay Ranch tract, block 278, was split into a five acre tract at Haddon Street and Sheldon Avenue, and sold to the Los Angeles Board of Education on 8 January 1926 for seventy-five hundred dollars, now site of the Richard E. Byrd Junior High School in Sun Valley. The second portion, a thirty-five acre tract that had been leased out as a dairy in the late 1920s and a farm in the early 1930s, finally sold on 17 August 1938 to A.M. Dunn for sixty-two hundred dollars.

Lulu and Lorenzo had moved to Madera, California, by 1939 and are lost to the author. The disposition of Thomas's personal effects remains unknown at this time. Lillian and Frank moved to their Lankershim lots in North Hollywood. Nellie and Mabel continued to live in Los Angeles and Emma stayed in Emerson, Manitoba. Storey Taxidermy, owned by Thomas J. Storey until his death in 1948, continues to operate at 611 North Sixth Avenue, East in Duluth, advertising "Since 1882." Catherine Dashle, a daughter of Thomas J. moved to Southern California but has not been located.

Of his nieces, Nellie Best continued to live in Walhalla, North Dakota, and Gladys Storey became Mrs. Gladys Rye and moved to Grafton, North Dakota. Thomas's grandson Louis Ardouin moved to Southgate, California where he died on 28 March 1965 and was interred with his parents, Ida and William, adjacent to Thomas and Sarah in Rosedale Cemetery. The Ardouin name disappears after that.

CONCLUSION

Previously, Dr. Storey has received only cursory reference in chiropractic history. The ramifications of his actions and affiliations are only becoming evident at this time. Depending on the reader's opinion, Dr. Storey may be viewed as a hero, the forefather of broad-scope chiropractic in California, or as a villain, the betrayer of chi-

ropractic principles. Whatever position may be taken, it must be agreed that Dr. Storey had a significant impact on the chiropractic profession, an impact that is still felt today in legal cases, legislative maneuvers and in day-to-day practice.

Thomas Henry Storey was a man of remarkable character. At the age of fifty-eight he became one of D.D. Palmer's "15 disciples," graduating in 1901. Dr. Storey invented the most ubiquitous of chiropractic equipment, the bifid table, supposedly to prevent the common occurrence of nosebleeds experienced by patients after prone thoracic adjustments. He earned the ire of the Founder of Chiropractic by developing a cervical adjusting procedure using a "mallet and chisel" before D.D. had discovered a method of adjusting the cervical spine with his hands. Dr. Storey was one of the first chiropractic doctors in California, bringing with him his own brand of chiropractic. D.D. Palmer's first excursion to California was due to Dr. Storey. His affiliation with the fledgling naturopathic profession in California brought the two professions together to the chagrin of many. The ramification of this cooperation between the two professions is clearly evident in the broad-scope California Chiropractic Practice Act of 1922. Persecuted and prosecuted throughout his years as a doctor, he still managed to remain focused on the development of the profession, or the profession as he saw it. His college graduated Charles Cale who would become the founder and president of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, one of the largest chiropractic institutions in the world.

It was the author's goal to help illuminate the development of the chiropractic profession in its infancy. The origin of one of the early connections to the naturopathic profession and the subsequent blurring of the differences between the two professions has been identified. The future impact of these actions is not yet known. Many chiropractic doctors in states with a limited scope of practice wish to increase the armamentarium of the chiropractic doctor to include the use of many naturopathic techniques. But, as the naturopathic profession struggles for legal recognition, it may seek to establish sole rights to naturopathic techniques. The differences and similarities, if any, between the two professions will be decided in legislative bodies, courts of law and chiropractic governing boards around the world. Many of the future decisions, legislative and legal, will be based on historical precedent.

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